Liverpool on Wednesday next. He takes letters to Heary Irving and other eminent European actors and sill spend about six months abroad in dramatic

The sand-baggers have turned their attention to the more aristocratic quarters of the city, and yes-terday one of them attacked the daughter of ex-Mayor Heath. As she was passing along, he seized her shopping-bag, but she resisted and cried for When the scoundrel pushed her from him she seized him by the coat and he then struck her a terrible blow in the face, which knocked her senseless upon the sidewalk. The police are on his track.

The most important musical event next week will be the first performance of S. Y. Pratt's opera of "Zenobia" at McVicker's Theatre. As it affords fine opportunities for spectacle, the most elaborate preparations have been made. The scenery is all new and the costumes and properties have been pre pared down to the smallest detail with archieologreal fidelity. The chorus will number 100 voices and the orchestra fifty pieces. The Mozart Screety will sing the Priests' chorus. Great interest is aroused here in the work, and there is considerable anxiety to know how it will fare when Mr. Pratt goes East with it, especially as the troupe, with the exception of Miss Henninges, who takes the titlerôle, are amateurs.

Salvini has closed the finest engagement he has ever played here. Next week at the Grand Opera House, Mr. Fred Warde, who has been supporting John McCullough, will make his debut here in lead-

Theodore Thomas has done Chicago musicians the honor to engage Otto Oerstele, of this city, as his first flute for this season.

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEGISLATIVE - DENIS KEARNEY - THE RALSTON ESTATE-BAD WEATHER.

IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.-The State Legislature has adjourned with no enviable record of work done. Several important measures were passed at the eleventh hour: a Congressional apportionment bill which is fair to both parties; a County Government bill and the Bond bill authorizing San Francisco to assue \$500,000 in bon is to meet the present municipal deficiency. A determined effort was made by the old Slickens lobby to push through the bill for drainage claims of contractors, amounting to over \$57,000, for work which was worthless and for which the State had no legal right to pay one ceut, but it resulted in failure. A measure which proved successful provides for the publication of school text-books by the State. It probably conceals a large " job," as it provides for the appointment of a commission whose members are to compile the books, and the State Printer is to publish The chances of getting god and cheap school-books under these circumstances are very slender. Of the various railroad "cinch" bills-to use an expressive California phrase drawn from the mule-driver's vocabulary-not one passed, although fully one-half the session was consumed in their wordy discussion.

One important measure the Legislature neglected a bill to provide an equitable law for irrigation. This is one of the vital interests of the State, and every year sees an increase in its importance. In geveral counties suits have been breught over water rights; the great cattle-raisers claim the use of the water in the streams flowing through their land under the old common law of riparian rights; the Issenmen claim a right to draw off a certain amount of water for strigation, as they hold that without this privilege their land would be worthless. The chief fight is in the Tulare Valley, where some of the heaviest crops of wheat are grown with the aid of irrigation.

By far the noisiest and most offensive of the lobbyists who swarmed about the State Capitol in the closing days of the session was Denis Kearneywhilom leader of the Sand-lot party and an object of terror to quiet, conservative people; now, a pricked wind-bag, with his big, mouth-filling eaths all gone, a ragged, contemptible nanger-on of ward politics. The Governor has shown his good sense by ignoring the claims of this man to party consideration, but the Sand-lot apostle of Communism is not modest. During the last week be boldly invaded the floor of both houses and button-holed members to secure the appointment as chief wharfinger in this It is to the credit of the Democratic party that it had no stomach for this scurvy rogue.

The Rulston estate, which has lain in court for syeral years, has finally been settled up by the payment of \$160,000 in cash and a large ranch in the northern part of the State to Mrs. Raiston, with a fat tee to her lawyer. No one will ever know the value of the real estate, farming lands, and securities turned over by Ralston to ex-Senator Sharon and others just before he took the fatal plunge at the North Beach baths; but it is believed that they could afford to compromise with the widow on these terms.

Speaking of Raiston reminds one of a man who in earlier California days played a similar part, Sam" Brannan was the Ralston of the first decade of the new history of this State which dates from the finding of gold at Coloma. He made a fortune and lost it : drifted into a life of idle vagabondage about the saloons, and finally auchored at Guaymas, where he obtained considerable property and is now waiting for the railroad to bring him wealth again in his old age. He was originally a Mormon, in fact he was at the head of a colony bound for Salt Lake when the gold fever broke out. He forsook the cause of the Saints; his followers also lusted after mammon; and the result was that the expedition went to pieces in the city. The Mormons never forgave their renegade apostle. They charged him with founding a fortune on the coin of the Church, and they looked on his subsequent reverses as visitation of Heaven. Only last week the Mormon organs contained notices of Branuan's poverty, with the prophecy of Parley Pratt that he would not die until he had been in want of a crust of bread. So bitter and unrelenting is Mormon hatred of the

The reports from the interior are gloomy The long-needed rain does not come; the fields are drying up; another fertnight without showers and the wheat crop will be ruined for this season. In rome parts of the southern counties abundant rain has tallen, but all the central and northern counties are dry as a bune.

MAYOR LOW ON THE ARREARS PROBLEM

Mayor Low addressed the Brooklyn Board of As sessors yesterday on the new Arrears law, and other duties in connection with it. The object of the law, he said, was to bring to an end an intolerable con dition of affairs. Of the tax levied in 1880, 19 per cent remained unpaid; in 1879, 10 per cent; in 1878, 5 per cent; thus four years after the levy 5 per cent remained unpaid. He compared showing with that of Boston, for 1880, 7 per cent was unpaid; 1879, 114 per cent, and for 1878 only 1 per cent was unpaid This meant, he said, that 80 per cent of the property of Brooklyn carried all the burdens of the first year It was not half so important to get the last dollar ont of the lot as to get the last lot out of the arrears. The way to effect this was to act in such a spirit that the owners would relieve their property from a con dition in which it was of no value to the city and was a detriment to the los of these adjoining.

Mayor Low objected to the payment of arrears Mayor Low objected to the payment of arreats by instalments and urged that a sum should be carefully fixed against each lot in settling these arrearages such as the owner, who was most interested, would consider just and fair. The question of paying by instalments had been carefully considered when the law was made; it was found that of 564g per cont of these who had taken advantage of the instalment 30 per cent lapsed in the first year. The system deferred a settlement still longer, and the principle was similar to that of a merchant who, selling his goods on credit, expected a better profit than for those he sold for each. The limit to be put on a lot, or a betterwas similar to that of a merchant who, selling his goods on credit, expected a better profit that for those he sold for cash. The limit to be put on a lot for a betterment should be the betterment as it appears to a venue to a same that the betterment existed when the improvement was nade, and that interest should be charged for all intervening years. It was, he said, the opinion of Mr. Evarts, who revised the bill, that after the arrears have been settled it sould be competent to pass a valid title.

GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL.

WHAT IS TALKED OF IN WASHINGTON. DEFECTS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS-POPULAR CHEAP RESTAURANTS - EXECUTIVE HOSPITALITY - AN INCIDENT IN THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 24 .- The connection beween Secretary Folger's illuess and the architecture of the Treasury may not be clear without an explanation, but some of his friends believe that the defective ventilation of the Treasury Building has had not a little to do with his present condition. He has a large, handsome office, but a blind door opens out into one of the long Treasury corridors, and the air is never pure, app rently, in any Treasury corridor. The fact is that most of the Government buildings in Washington were built before the science of ventilation was discovered, and there is much complaint and suffering among the employes in consequence. This is true especially in the Treasury, particularly in the lower portions of the building, where the air grows heavy and foul before the middle of the day's work has been reached. The employes say that while the closed window means bad air, the open window means draughts and colds and worse, and they usually choose the closed window. Some day the Government will conclude, perhaps, to furnish the great departments with new buildings, in which case there will be cause for national thanksgiving that Mullett has crased, officially, to exist. It is an awful thought for the country-and ought to be for Mullett-that he probably had under his control during his incumbency the expenditure of a greater amount of money for buildings than any other architect of his time. This is a case in which the evil that men do lives after them, and so long as the State Department building stands, Mullett will have sufficient food for architectural remorse.

But the great departments, the Treasury, Interior and Post Office, are growing at a rate which bids fair to bring the Government face to face before many years with the needs of better and more systematic accommodations. All of them have long ago outgrown their present quarters, and have various bureaus camped out in dwelling houses and business buildings, wherever they can find shelter. In fact, the number of Government offices that are scattered about the town in this way will surprise any one who undertakes to

enumerate them.

The largest offshoot of the Treasury is the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—one of the handsomest workshops in the world, and one of the few Government buildings ever erected whose cost did not greatly exceed the appropriations. Edward McPherson, the chief of the bureau, who made the famous reduction of 60 per cent in its expenses, turning out the shoals of useless and worthless employés who had been put in there to please Congressmen, got Congress to give him a good share of the saving for a single year, with the understanding that he would bring the cost of the building within the appropriation, and the cost overran it only about \$5,000 for some unforeseen items. Between this bureau, which stands near the Washington Monument, and the Treasury, is the Bureau of Statistics, in a dwelling-house. The Marine Hospital Service has taken possession of a large dwelning-house on G-st. opposite the Riggs House. At Fifteenth-st. and Pennsylvanitave. opposite the Treasury, is a large building occupied by the Quartermaster-General'soffice. The Commissary-General is in Fifteen-and-a-half-st. in a big, old-fashioned house overlooking La ayette Square. The Coast Survey, a Treasury bursan, is a private sale the following pareds of numproved property is an immortant time of the speculative spirit from the market of the survey and there would be no lack of activity if the stands mean the Washington Monument, and the Treasury is the Bureau of Statistics, in a dwelling-house. The Marine Hospital Service has taken possession of a large dwelning-house on G-st. opposite the Riggs House. At Fifteenth-st. and Pennsylvanitave. opposite the Treasury is a large building occupied by the Quartermaster-General'soffice. The Commissary-General is in Fifteen-and-a-half-st. In a big, old-fashioned house overlooking La ayette Square. The Coast Survey, a Treasury bursan, is a propertion of the same of the speculative and the stringency in the money market comtail dealings in reality, and there some important element in cholical s Square. The Coast Survey, a Treasury bureau, is a mile away, upon Capitol Hill, next door to General Butler's nuge house, which President Arthur occupied when he first came to Washington, and which went by the name of the "Gray House," The Pension Office, a bureau of the Interior Department, now occupies two large bui dings in Penn ylv miaave., and the corner-s one has just been laid for a large building which it is to occupy permanen ly in Judiciary Square. The Census Office, after having a force large enough at times to be barely crowded into two buildings, now finds room in a bank structure in Seventh-st. The Post Office Department was obliged to find room for its money-order business in a large, handsome brick building erected for the purpose by private persons across the street and connected with the Department by a bridge. To make a long story short, these are some of the other bureaus which are squarted about town: The French and American Claims Commission; the Alabama Claims Commission; the Second Anditor's Office; the National Board of Health; Pay Department and Corps of Engineers of the Army : Public Buildings and Grounds; Judge-Advocate-General's Office (Army); Medical Department of the Army; Medical Museum and Surgeon-General's Office; Army Dispensary; Signal Bureau ; Naval Dispensary ; Navy Pay Office ; Bureau of Education; Pension Agency, etc. For some of; the commissions, etc., it would not be desirable to make permanent accommodations, and some bareaus can have very naturally a separate existence, but in planning a new system of Department buildings, when that time comes, some effort will doubtless be made to bring together many of these scattered groups, Meantime all the Department buildings proper seem er wded to their fullest extent. In the newest one, that occupied by the State Department, part of the library of the Department has been moved out into one of the upper halls and accommonated on shelving there, because Congress nsisted on taking part of the room for clerks from another Department. Most of the existing Department buildings are low, being built before the introduction of the elevator. Perhaps the problem of plenty of room will be solved in the future by putting up structures as tall as New-York apart ment-houses on some of the great business blocks. All the large Department buildings-Interior, Treasury, State, Post Office-cover a whole square each now, and there seems to be no remedy but to go up

is not the only place where cheap living is an object to a good share of the population. This is the cheap luncheon, which seems peculiar in just this form to Washington. A dealer here has a dairy near milk each Department, to which the clerks report in considerable numbers. There are neat wicker chairs ranged along the wall on each sid , and the room is pleasantly decorated. There are singing birds, etc. The milk is literally sold over the bar, thus carrying the American custom of a standing drink into ever the most innocent form of the indulgence. Coffee, cream, biscuits, etc., are sold at reasonable prices. The dairy opposite the Treasury is a great resort, where may be seen not only many bureau officers and men of considerable position in the Government service, but a great many others who do not want a cheap luncheon, but a light one, and know that if they once settle into a restaurant chair the result will be a spoiled appetite by dister time. Secretary Chandler is one of the frequent visitors, and often may be seen standing in a crowd of Treasury clerks, drinking his mug of milk and munching his 2-cen biscuit-that is, it is 2 cents if he takes a buttered biscuit, and only 1 cent if it is unbuttered. It will be seen by a slight intellectual effort that the salary of a Cabinet officer for one year would purchase 800,000 unbuttered biscuits. The Secretary's future may be regarded, therefore, as rea onably secure. If the Secretary takes a mug of milk and two unbuttered bis mits, the total cost of his luncheon is the magnificent sum of 7 cents; two buttered biscuits will raise it to 9 cents, and if he should take a piece of pie-which he propably would not do-as he comes from New-England, where p.e-making is a religion and not a sordid pursuit-the cost will reach 14 cents. This is regarded, however, as extravagance only to be justified to a Caoinet officer.

There is one little feature of Department life here

which may be of interest elsewhere, as Washington

higher.

Speaking of bills of fare-it is an interesting fact that ought of go on record that the Hayes Administration, which seems to have left behind it a reputation for undue fragality, really dispensed a more bountard hospitalty than any recent Administration, if not any Administration at all. A wel-known memoer of society here says that, whenever a general reception was to be given at the White House under Mr. Hayes, an order carte | der

blanche was given to a caterer for refreshments for 3,000 persons, and that more money was expended for entertainments, as shown by the books, while Mr. Hayes was in the White House, than was spent by any other Administration. Each Administration has its social characteristic. That of the Hayes Administration was these large hospitable receptions; that of the present Administration is apparently its dinners, which are numerous, and are said to be elaborate and elegant.

Fortress Monroe is a favorite resort for Washing mians just now, as it is at almost any season of the year. The trip down takes just a night. The boats are a little old-fashioned, but comfortable, and the sanshine and the breezes to be had at the Point are equally delightful. Many members and others have gone down since the close of the session for a little seaside vacation.

The advantage of a large corps of lawyers was Hustrated the other day in the Star Route trial. Each detendant has, of course, his lawyer or lawyers who guard him specially, and at times the different bands seem to be fighting entirely independently of each other. But let some question arise which may affect all alike, the little army at once becomes a phalanx. The other day a question was put to General Brady respecting the Price drafts, which, if answered, would have given the prosecution an opportunity to introduce Price himself as a witness that he paid Brady money to influence his action. The deence had been very anxious from the first to keep the testimony out, and it was for the purpose of keeping it out-so it is understood-that they refused to ross-examine Walsh, much to the disgust of Mr. Merrick, who hoped to make Walsh the bridge on which Price might walk into the case. When the question was asked of Brady, he said that he was willing to answer it; he wanted the examination to willing to answer it; he wanted the examination to be unrestricted. Thereupon Dorsey's lawyers, mostly, deployed in force, argued in full cannonade for a day and more against allowing the question to be asked, and the Court decided with them. Thus General Brady got all the alvantage with the jury of his willingness to answer, and also the advantage of the exclusion of the question. The inconsistencies brought out by Colonel Bliss's examination will not be clear to those no familiar with the case until the argument; but Brady seems on the whole to have made rather a successful witness in his own behalf.

REALTY DULL FROM TIGHT MONEY.

NO YIELDING IN PRICES IN THE WEEK-SOME

There was not much doing at auction last week. This week there will be several good offerings. At private sale the following parcels of unimproved property were soid: Two lots on Fifth-ave. between One-bundred-and twenty-sevento and One-hundred-ind-twenty-righth sis, to Charles J. Fisk for \$25,000; the plot of ground at the southwest corner of Sixth-ave, and Ose-hundred-and-twenty-second-st for \$28,000, and a lot in Eighty-second-s, west of Second-ave, for \$10,000. It is said that No. 900 Fifth-ave, the last of Mr. Lamb's large loases, has been bought for sin Eighty-seconds s., west of Second-ave, 18 \$10,000. It is said that No. 900 Fifth-ave, the last of Mr. Lamb's large bouses, has been bought for each by S. M. Hamilton, who last week secured the first two from Mr. Lamb in exchange for other property. No. 6 East Sixty-fifth-st, has been bought of Bernard Spaulding by R. Limburger, the banker. The apartment house, known as the Cumberland, at Nos. 215 and 217 Fast Sixty-ninth-st, has been sold for illiam Noble for \$55,000. No. 31 East Thirty-first-st, has been bought by Commissioner William Lambeer for \$20,750, and Nos. 30 and 32 West Thirty-first-st, have been sold on private terms. It is reported that E. V. Loew has sold No. 62 East Fifty-third-st, for 1837,500. The field ratate Record says that the Merchants' Hotel property in Cortiand-st, the Merchants' Hotel property in Cortiand-st, which was recently bid in at auction, has been sold to a prominent investor at an advance over the anction bid. There were several small sales of improved property in Brooklyn last week, where the market shows signs of a revival of activity.

"BOB" YEAL IN WASHINGTON MARKET.

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BOB" VEAL IN WASHINGTON MARKET.

The letter received by Dr. W. De F. Day, the The letter received by Dr. W. De F. Day, the Sanitary Superinte-dent of this city, from Commissioner J. H. hayment, of Brooklyn, on Friday lest, which contained the statement that on the day before there were 1,500 pounds of "bob" yeal offered for sale in Washington Market without the knowledge of either Superintendent Devoe or his cierk. J. W. Kettleman, has aroused no little indignation on the part of the marketimen. The charge is pronounced false in every particular and especially uncalled for, as the Brooklyn marke s, it is said, have been filled with the condemned meat despite the efforts of Mr. R. ymood and his assistants. Mr. Kettleman yesterday afternoon was very eager to

the efforts of Mr. Raymond and his assistants. Mr. Keitleman yesterday afternoon was very eager to talk upon the subject.

"It is customary," said he, "for Dr. Day to send any letters he may receive, which concern the market, to me. In this instance, he has not done so. I regard the statement in Mr. Raymond's letter as manufactured out of whole cloth, and do not besieve that at any time since I have held my office there were 1,500 pounds of "bob" yeal on the market stancs. I am on the look-out constantly and sam well issisted by two inspectors and live sanitary officers. The Health Department is ready to give me all the help I need, and I am grateful for its offer to send more officers to aid mr, but unfortunately in selectbelp I need, and I am grateful for its offer to send more officers to aid me, but unfortunately in selecting my assistants it contrives to send me men who know nothing whatever about most. Us to March 10, this year, I have reported to Superintendent Devoe the seizures of 478 quarters of bob' yeal. This is a large quantity, I acknowledge. It is almost impossible for us to avoid letting some of the large quantities of this meal passints, the market.

Devoe the seizures of 47s quariers of 300 varieties is a large quantity, I acknowledge. It is almost impossible for us to avoid letting some of the targe quantities of this meat pass into the market. At present, much of the young veat is kept back by the farmers, as they have plenty of mith and to spare, and it pays them better to fatten the ealf for the market than to send it here as 'bob.' Besides, the milk controversy has an influence in keeping 'bob' veal out of the market, and I am satisfied that in the two markes under my care there are not five pounds of baby veal offored for sale.

"The Brooklyn inspectors have an abundance of work to do at home, without acmoying themselves about the sins and sinners of this city. When they say, however, that when they called to see me, on the day when they made their astonishing discovery, to confer upon the best means to provent the sale of 'bob' veal, and add that they could not find me, they are beyond all hope of truth I am at my stand, No. 19 Washington Market, from 5 o'clock m the morning until 5 m the evening. On Saturdays I am there until midnight. When, however, I am called away by my official du ies, my empioves always know where I am, and had the Brooklyn inspectors desired to see me, as they said they dol, they could very easily have found me. In conclusion, I would like to say that nothing would please me better than to have Commissioner Raymond or his assistants call upon me and make a trip through the market under my direction."

THE NEW STEAMSHIP FULDA.

The new steamship Fulda, of the North German Lloyd, arrived at this port from her first trip on Friday night. She is a magnificent from scrow steamer of 5,100 tons and 450 teet long, and made steamer of 3,00 tons and to an interpretation of the an average so ed of eightsen knots an hour on her trial trip. She is in the highest grade of the Bureau Veritas, with several extras above their requirements, such as iron lower and orlop decas and additional water-tight bulkheads. The promeunde ments, such as iron lower and ortop decks and additional water-tight bulkheads. The promeunde deck is about 180 feet long, covering the en iro width o, the vessel, and appropriated to the use of the first-class passengers. Besides the 170 officers, and craw the vessel will carry 170 first-class, 90 second-class, and 1,100 steerage passengers berthed on the lower deck. The interior decorations and furniture of the steamer are both comfortable and diegant, and all modern appliances are availed of to insure safety at ses.

Every part of the steamer is lighted by electricity, the Swan meandescent system being used. This vessel is a stater ship to the steams ap Werra, lamnehed last July. She is commanded by Captain Christian Leist; L. Stormer, first officer; Adolpa Meissner, surgeon; F. Biumenstein, purser, and F. Kruse, chief eng neer.

M. Lefebare de Fourev was examining a stadent in physics once upon a time, and the young man be-ing nervous raised utterly on he first question put to him—a very simple one. "Brinz this gentleman a bundle of hay for his breakfast," rewarked the disgusted examiner to one of the attendants. "Bring two—the professor and I will breakfast together?" added the stu-dent, who thus suddenly regained and asserted his self-

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

SEERING REPUBLICAN HARMONY. PHILADELPHIA, March 24.-A sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the National Union League met this afternoon in this city. The conference was attended by representative men in the Republican party, the object being to further a movement for se party, the object being to further a movement for se-ouring unity of sentiment in the ranks of the party. General J. S. Negiey, of Pittsburg, presided, and among the others present were Thomas G. Baker, of New-York, secretary of the League; General C. F. Grosvenor, of Ohio; C. P. Scott, of West Virginia; William A. Cook, of Washington, D. C.; Donald McClain, of New-York; A. M. Ciapp, of Washington, D. C.; F. W. M. Mackey, of South Carolina; W. P. Kennedy, of North Carolina; J. E. Bry aut, of Georgia; and Messrs. C. A. Boutelie and J. H Mauley, of Maine, and a number of prominent Republi-

The question of holding meetings in the South to be addressed by Northern speakers was discussed, and it was decided to hold the first meet-

ing at Atlanta, Ga., in the early fall.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted: The National Union League arose in the dark and perilous days when the National unity and existence were assailed by or rantzed and armed rebellion. It did much for the preservation of the Nation. It has continued to exist and occur active in every important political contest since the close of the civil war. It lives to day, and looks with no small anxiety and hope into the future.

to day, and looks with no small analytic the future.

Resolved, first, That we carnestly indules the hope that any difficulties which have nerevolve existed in the Republican party small be specifly terminated, so that all embittered feelings may cease and the success of the party be secured in the fining as in the past.

Resolved, so ond, That we carnestly recommend that the appropriate representative committees of the party meet at such times and places at they may select and consider what plans or methods can be adopted to produce permanent peace and prosperity in the Republican party.

party.

Resolved, third, That we call upon the masses of the Republican party throughout all the States of the Union to stand toge, he in support of the principles of the republican party, and to labor together at the primary meetings, at the conventions, and, finally, at the poils, to aid the party to secure harmonious setton, perfect organization and ultimate victory, and to this end we arget agreesive opposition to the Democratic party, believing it to be now, as herefolder, the exponent of political views hostile to the best interests of the country.

HOW VOTERS WERE INTIMIDATED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TR.BUNE. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 24.- The protracted oreliminary treal of the twelve Fairfield Democrats harged with incimidating and preventing colored men from voting at the last Congressional election was concluded this morning. The Commissioner decided that the testimony was not sufficient to hold any of the defendants except Thomas McGill and J. G. Herron. The evidence shows that these men stationed them selves at the Monticello polling precinct, the former be-ing armed with a board with nails driven in it and the lacter with a large knife. Whenever a colored man at tempted to approach the polls McGill and Herron cursed and yelled at him and brandished their weapons. They thus frightened and prevented many colored men f voting until late in the evening, a short time before poles closed. McGill and H. from were bound over trid at the April term of the United States Cir Court. The others were discharged.

THE PETERSBURG TREASURERSHIP. PETERSBURG, Va., March 24.-In the Hust ings Court to-day, Judge E. M. Mann appointed Emmet W. Couch, a Readjuster, City Treasurer of Pittaburg, which office the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has declared vacant. The duties of the office have been discharged by Virginus Johnston, a Democrat, who con tests d Couch's right to quality. Couch has qualified dving bonds in the sum of \$180,000, with Senator Ma hone as one of his bondsmen.

BANGOR MAYORALTY ELECTION. BANGOR; Me., March 24.-At a special election for Mayor haid to-day Frederick A. Cummings was elected by 150 majoricy.

A THIRD TICKET IN RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24 .- The Straight Democrats of Rhode Island have resolved to put a State

IRVING HALL ON CHARTER AMENDMENTS. The Irving Hall Executive Committee last evening accepted a series of resolutions offered by W. Burke Cochrane. The resolutions declare that the organization demands of the present Legislature the re-peal or amendment of the charter of this city, which is a a dangerous relie of vicious Republican legislation, and the enactment of a system of local self-government, the main features of which shall be consistent with the fundamental principles of the Democratic party. It is further declared that the Democrate party. It is further declared that the Democrate party is further declared that the Democrate party. It is further declared that the Democrate party is further declared that the Democrate party. It is further declared that the Democrate party is further declare

WESTCHESTER TOWN ELECTIONS.

The Greenback-Labor party of East Caester has nominated a full deset of candidates for town offi-cers as follows: Supervisor, Andrew Anderson; Town Clerk, Robert Marks; Justice of the Peace, Frederic W. Weiss. In Harrison the Democrats have nominated Daniel Gray, and the Republicans, George T. Burling. the present incumbent. The Republicans of Mamaroneck have approved the

Democratic no sination of M. Banta for supervisor, and have nominated William E. Sickles for town clerk, and William H. Gedney for justice of the peace, and Lewis Briggs for collector. In Cortlandt, the Republicans have nominated James A. Whitbeck for supervisor, J. Morrison Curry for town clerk, and Morris T. Manger for justice of the peace. In the town of North Castle the Demo rats have no

nated Nehemiah Acker for supervisor, Charles I. Suittin for town clerk, and Samuel L. Keeler for justice of the peace. The Republicans have nominated Edward Hop-kins for supervisor, the present meumbent, Mervin R. Baker for town clerk, and Joan Woolsey for justice of the

peace.
In the town of Wesichester, the Republicans and dissatisfied Democrats have nominated James Henderson,
jr. (Dem.) for superviser; James Leonard (Dem.) for
town clerk and James Jarvis (Rep.) for justice of the
peace. The anti-fienderson Democrats nominated Peter
Briggs for supervisor; Alexander Devila for town clerk
and Denis R. Shiels and George Leonard for justices of
the peace.

ne peace.
The Republicans of Yonkers have nominated the fol-The Republicans of Tolkers are the state of the lowing candidates for Aldermen: First Ward, John N. Fink; second Ward, William J. Hawkes; Trird Wart, J. Irving Burns; Fourth Ward, Joseph Palmer. No nomination was made for supervisor, in opposition to Jacob Reau, the Democratic number. Alleu Taylor was nominated for justice of the peace. In the town of Greenburg, T. W. Cresticid was renominated by the Democrats for

supervisor.

The Democrats of Ossining bave nominated for supervisor, Abrain B. Reynolds; for town cierk, David H. Beneddet; for justice of the peace, Abrain Hyart, and for collector, Rieffard Terbune.

NOMINATIONS ON LONG ISLAND. At the Democratic Convention for the town of Oyster Bay, to nominate town officers to be voted for at the spring election, Scudder V. Whitney was nominated by acclamation for sup-rvisor. His nomination is nated by acclamation for supervisor. His nomination is equivalent to an election, and he will be his own successor. The Democratic conventions for the towns of North Hempstead and Jamaica will be held on Friday next. In the town of Hempstead the candidates nominated at the Democratic Convention have all declined, leaving a free fleid for the Republican nominees. From present appearances the H and of Supervisors of Queens Count, will politically remain the same as at present, with possibly the exception of North Hempstead, which may return a Republican.

FRANCHISES TO TEAK UP THE STREETS

The New-York City Senators, Messrs. Browning, Koch, Flizgerald, Grady, Boyd, Treanor and Daly, a committee appointed to inquire into the use male of the streets by the various steam heating con panies, met yesterday in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The committee is amborized to ascertain waether the corporations having francaise rights to use the streets and avenues of the city for taying mains beneath esurface, have so exercised these rights as to endanger the lives and health of the citizens, and whether the pavements have not been torn up and left whether the pavements have not been torn up and left by these corporations in such a condition as to render passage over them difficult. The committee is to report what legi in ion is necessary to secure a proper exercise of the rights and franchises of these corporations. The committee, without taking any sups, adjourned until Saturday next at 1 p.m. It was resolved to accept the evide realizedy taken by the Board of Aldermen, and to summon additional witnesses, if necessary. Some good-natured badings passed between the Democratic Altermen and Senators, the former inti-mating prairy broadly that the Senate was interfering in a matter that the Common Council was faily author-ized and competent to regulate.

THE COST OF THE ELEVATED ROADS.

The State Railroad Commission met vesterday morning to begin the investigation of the cost of stoners W. E. Rogers and John O'Donnell were present. No witnesses were examined. Lewis M. Brown, secretary of the New-York Loan and Improvement Company, and J. McCook, counsel for that company, met the Com-

missioners and discussed informally with them the plan to be pursued in making the investigation. It was decided that a day should be taken by the commission for examining the structure of the elevated roads to determine the extent of the different parts of the structure built under different contracts.

MR. THOMPSON'S EVASIVE ANSWER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: There are some points which Commissione Thompson does not explain in his answer to the charges against him. For instance, he does not explain why he paid \$5 82 per ton for coal in 1882 while the Board of Education paid only \$4 92. A part of the orders given by Mr. Thompson were as

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Does Mr. Thompson think he can humbug the business men of the City of New-York by making them believe that he was serving the city's interests by giving out orders in this way and at such price f Give us some more explanation, Mr. Thomp-

Then, again, that sewer repairing in Fiftysixth-st., between Fifth and Sixth aves., was very expensive. The Council of Reform had it measured, and from the crown of the street to Sixth-ave, it was about 415 feet. The total cost was \$3.302 15, or \$7 95 per lineal foot. We have the statement of contractors that the sewer could have been built entirely new for \$3 50 per foot. The amount of bricks charged for "repairing" this sewer was 47,500, while contractors say that 43,990 bricks would have built the sewer new! The first order given for repairing this sewer covered the space from Sixth-ave, to the crown of the street, a distance, according to our measurement, of 400 feet. Then a second order was given covering the space from Sixth-ave, 200 feet east, which goes over half the distance a second time. A third order was given for the space from the crown of the street west 250 feet, which goes over the other half a second time, and covers for a third time 50 feet of this wonderful repairing "job." Then the fourth order was for 15 feet of curve to connect the sewer in Fi 'ty-sixth-st. with the Sixth-ave, sewer. From our examination, so far, into city expenditures we feel confident that the taxes of this city could be reduced to 2 per cent, or even less, if jobs like the above could be stopped.

ERTILIZER FIRM IN TROUBLE. Reform had it measured, and from

A FERTILIZER FIRM IN TROUBLE.

A FERTILIZER FIRM IN TROUBLE.

The Sherift has received several executions against Chambers Brothers, dealers in 6 tilizers and bone-black, at No. 81 Pine 81, the largest being in tavor of the Manbattan Company for \$17,809. For some time the firm has been endeavoring to effect an arrangement with its creditors, particularly with the banks who are the largest holders of its paper. The plan which met with the most favor was to tarn the business into a stock company, with an authorized capital of \$250,000, the stock to be issued in trust for the benefit of the creditors and representing the amounts of their claims, the creditors to have the benefit of the business. The habilities of the firm were reported at about \$250,000 with assets nominally about the same. Simon H. Stern, the attories in the matter, said yesterday that the assets, which were nominally about the same as the habilities, had been turned over to the Chambers Brothers Company which had been formed, most of the creditors consenting to this arrangement. In these Chambers Brothers want an extension. Creditors for abon. \$10,000 or \$12,000 had not signed the agreement, and as some of these had brought suit, the firm of Chambers Brothers has permitted entries of judgment in favor of creditors who are favorable to the arrangement, so that the non-assenting creditors would not benefit if they get judgments.

JEOPARDY TO LIFE IN A WEAR BUILDING. An examiner in the Bureau of Buildings recently

An examiner in the Bureau of Buillings recently reported that the two-story dye-house in the rear of No. 15 East Houston-st, was resulte, on acceut of an excavation for a new building in Broadway. Yesterday he reported that a chimney on the house had fallen, and that the walls were fiable to tumble down. Both the dve-house and the troat building are occupied by A. E. Wolf, importer of ostrich feathers, who employs about 150 young women and girls, Fifteen persons were busy on the top floor of the dye-house on Friday afternoon when the who employs about 150 young women and girls.

Fifteen persons were busy on the top floor of the dye-house on Friday afternoon when the climney fell. The roof was crushed in, and some of the breks dropped upon those at work. Mr. Wolf's brother was struck on the right hand and injured severely. The employes in the dye-house rushed to the front building, crying out that it was about to tall, whereupon a panic ensued among the women and girls on the second and third floors of the front house. Several girls faunted from excitement, and others hurt themsety-s slightly in escaping from the wors-rooms. It was soon evident that the troot building was not in danger and the girls returned to their work before the police halbeen informed of the panic. Braces were placed against the dye-house yesterday preparatory to beginning repairs. preparatory to beginning repairs.

A NEW-JERSEY WOMAN ARRESTED.

Mrs. Mary E. Meschan, of Columbia County, N. J., was arrested by Policeman Lamphier, last night, and locked up at Police Headquarters, a requisition for her arrest having been issued by Governor Ludiov. She is charged with obtaining money under false pretences. Her husband is already in juil on a similar charge. The two, it is charged, mortgaged some property and then sold it, representing it to be tree from all encumbrance.

PERPLEXITIES OF A MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Hibernia Sliver Mining Company was held yesterday in the office of Luxow & Holdene, at No. 48 Exchange-place, Presi dent A. W. Peters in the chair. The meeting was called to see what action should be taken in regard to prose-cuting the bill in equity for the redemption of mining property in Colorado, and the state of affairs was said to be as follows: When the Hibernia Consolidated Mining Company came to an end, some of the stockholders formed a new company called the Hibernia Silver Min ing Company. To par the last dividend of the Hibernia consolidated, ex-Senator Tabor advanced money on a note, which subsequently went into the possession of the Bank of Nevada, and the mining proper y was attached for the amount. The stockholders of the new company paid in enough money to redeem the property, and all was going well when in stepped a man with a jud gment against the property, and it was put up at a letion for his benefit. A represen stive of the new company, it is asserted, went to the advertised place of sale to buy it in, but while he was waiting there the property was sold

in, but write as was waiting there the property was sold at another place.

Now the new company must overturn this sale in order to get possession. E. L. Campbell and J. B. Bis-cell, attorneys for the company, have already entered a bill in equily for that rurpose. A resolution was passed yesterday appointing J. A. Meyer, A. C. Lassen and N. H. Jucelen a committee of the stockholders to confer in repart to the advisability of recommending an assessment on the funds in the hands of the trustees for defraying the expenses of a further pro-counting of the suit. A testination expressing confidence in Mr. Lassen was also passed.

THE TESTIMONY OF POLICEMEN.

The general order sent out by Superintendent Walling directing the police to obtain evidence if possi-ble against the lottery dealers, was due to an answer sent by District-Attorney McKeon to a letter asking for information as to he law on the subject. The District dence of the police officer need not be considered as that of an accomplice. Two or three cases which had been tried at the Court of General Sessions have been decided in the prisoner's favor, on the grand that the officer's testimony was insufficient. Mr. McKeon said yesterday that the lottery cases would be put upon trial soon, now that the law was sorth-d, and that they would be pushed vigorously. The cases against lottery dealers will probably be taken up next week, or the week of Aprh for the trial of excise cases. "The, too," added ar. sie-Keon, "I have ordered the raass of violations of the Sunday law to be sent before the Grand Jary. One man soid a linen cuff on Sunday, and her soid a shirt, and apother some candy. We send devote a part of the next few weeks to developing lofty morality along the people, and yet probably there will be complaint it in the meanwhile tae City Prison is filled with accused persons awaiting trial." that the lottery cases would be put upon trial soon, now

INSTRUCTED REGARDING POLICY SHOPS.

In consequence of the attitude of Districtattorney McKoon in regard to policy dealers, Iuspecter Murray, of the First District, called the cap ains of the different precincis toge her at Police Hosdquarters last night and gave them special instructions in regard to

RAILROAD NEWS

LINKS FOR A NEW THROUGH LINE. Stockholders of the Allegany Central and the Lackawanna and Pittsburg Railroad companies yes er-day ratified the scheme of merger adopted by the directors of the two organizations. The consolidated company will be known as the Lackawanna and Pittsburg Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$3,000,000, of which one-half is preferred. The holders of Altegany Central common stock will receive share for share in the preferred stock of the consolidated company. The following Board of Directors of the new company was elected: A. N. Martin, George D. Chapman, Francis Jenkins, H. A. V. Post, Clinton R. Weeden Abijan J. Weilman, Charles E. Kimball, John W. Jones. F. M. Larcher, Mitchell S. Blair, J. Nelson Borland, jr. Silas H. Witherbee and F. S. Smith. The Board chose the following officers: President, Archer N. Martin; vice-presidents, Francis S. Smith and Francis Jenkins;

and secretary and treasurer, C. E. Kimball. The road, when completed, will extend from Perkins-The road, when completed, will extend from Perkinsville, Penn., where connection with New-York is secured over the Delaware, Luckawaona and Western Railroad, to Olean, where connection is made with the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railroad. The latter road is owned by the same persons who control the Lackawanna and Pittsburg. It extends to New-Castle, Penn, and will make its connection as with the West over the Pittsburg, Youmstown and Chicago Railroad, now in course of construction. There are twenty-two miles of the consolidated Lackawanna and Pittsburg roal to be built between Olean and Perk nsville. To complete this Eap, and to provide for equipment, etc., the company, purposes to issue \$2,000,000 bonds. At present its bonied debt is merely n unmai. If carried out, the scheme will afford another through route from New-York to the West.

ORGANIZING IN MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 24.-The annual neeting of the stockholders of the Portage, Westbourn and Northwestern Rallway, was held in the general offices of the company resterday afternoon. The following directors were elected: Andrew Allan and A. T. Drummond, of Montreal; Duncan MacArthur, F. H. Brydges, W. L. Boyle and H. N. Rutlan, of Winnipeg; Edgar Dewdney, of Egina, and B. H. Buckstone and Fox Warren, of England. It was resolved to increase Fox Warren, of Enginnal. It was resolved to increase the capital stock to \$5,00,000, and to rigorously prosecute the work of construction from Giass one, the present terminus. The directors subsequently uper and elected the following officers: President, Andrew Alian, of Montreal; vice president, Puncau MacArtaur, of Winnipeg; secretary and treasurer, F. H. Brydges, of Winnip E. Some of the directors will proceed to England shortly after the adjournment of the Canadian Parliament to float the bonds of the company.

INTEREST UPON MATURED COUPONS. PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The Common Pleas Court to-day discharged the rule taken by the Reading Railroad Company to reduce an assessment of damages in the suit of F. P. Moody by striking out interest upon matured coupons. Mr. Moody got a judgment upon ten \$1,000 old scrip bouds. The prothonously of the courte assessed the damages at \$12,069, which in-cludes interest upon the matured coupons. The com-pany declined to pay, upon the ground that interest cid-not mean the coupons, water were themselves evidence of interest, and took the rule which was this afternoon discussed.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO. CHICAGO, March 24.-The following is a statement in tons of the East-bound shipments from Chieago for the week ending March 24:

Routs.	Flour	Grain	Pro- vis- ions	Total.	Per cent.
Michigan Central. Lake Shore & Sich Southnitt. Ft. Vyne & Chicago Phitsourg, Cla. & St. Louis Baltim re sain Oblo. Chicago and Grand Trunk. New York, Chicag St. L'uis Total	4,89± 1,519 4,249 3, 11 5,75 911 15,165	×.854	1,99 2,106 2,185 421 1,046	3,264 4,2821 4,286	22.1 17.5 19.2 16.3 4.6 16.3 6.1
					-

Tuis is the heaviest East-bound tonnage ever recorded for a single week. For the corresponding week last year

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

RICHMOND, March 24.-The locomotives and rains of the Unesapeake and Onto Ratiroa I, waich we'e recently attached by the State authorities at Staunton, va., were at once released and not detained from service. The act was merely a pro-forma one, and the case arising from it will be under a test on the matter of temering compons for the p-yacett of taxes. The Caesapeake and Onio Company and already offered compons or the payment of taxes on current tunes, but the State Treasurer e used to recognize tunin as a legal temer. The courts will decide the matter. Boston, March 24 .- Foe Louisville, New-Albany and

Boston, March 24.—150 loads the, School and all St. Louis Ratiroud Company will ask its bondholders to fend their coupons for the next two years. This is the road which was build by o-ton capitalists east from the Chois through Southern lines to New-Albany on the Onio River in Indiana opposite Louisville, Ky.

Philaphliphia, Penn., March 24.—The gross earnings

of the Nortelk and Western Rai road Company for the first two months of this year were \$391.832; expenses, \$238.949; net carnings, \$152.883 being an increase of \$32.807 as compared with the corresponding period of ATLANTA, Ga., March 24.-The resignation of Assistant

Superintendent Beattle, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Raniroad, has been accepted. Mr. Kline, of the North Carolina road, will take charks on the 1st of April. Mr. Me-racken, who resigned as supermendent, goes to New-York on May I as President Thomas's

CINCINNATI, March 24.-The stockhotders of the Cincinnati Northern Gauge Railroad to-day, by a vote of 17,321 out of 20,000 shares, agreed to consolidate with the Toledo, Chicinnait and St. Louis Narrow Gange tood. A meeting of the stocknolders of the latter com-pany will be held on May 30. It is proposed to complete the consolidation under a single new company. Most of the stocknolders in the Cincinnait and Northern are Boston capitalists.

A TALK WITH MISS EMILY FAITHFULL.

SOCIETY PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY VERY CUL-TURED-WHAT DR. DIX REMINDS HER OF.

Miss Emily Faithfull returned to New-York on Franay night, after a lecture tour through the couch and West. In conversation with a reporter of The Trib-TEXE at her hotel yesterday afternoon, sae said: "! have had a very pleasant trip, going as far west as Chicago and St. Louis, and as far south as New-O leans. I met with spleudid receptions in every city. I lectured twice in Cincinnati the week when the flood was at its height, and despite the terrible surroundings I had good houses both times. On Wednesday evening, I delivered a lecture in Pailadelpula in aid of the library of the Society of the Sons of St. George on 'The Best Society-Our Bookshelf.'"

"How long do you remain in New-York ?" " Until Tuesday; then I go to Canada, where I shall lecture in Montreal, Torouto, and other cities there, during the next three weeks. Then I return and will visit Vassar College. I wish to learn more of the educational institutions of this counity, and shall stay at Vassar, as the guest of the president, for a day or two. While there I shall address he students on "Literature." Some time in April I am to speak before the Brooklyn Club." "When do you return to England!" "My pians are unsettled. I may stay here another year. A lecture bureau in Chicago has made no very flattering offers to deliver a course of lectures next fail and winter. It is possible that I may remain." ture in Montreal, Toronto, and other cities there, during

"How are you pleased with the American people?" "Now are you pleased with the American prople?"

"Very much indeed. I have found that society people here are very cultured. I had a charming time in Philadelphia and was invorably impressed with Loston when I visited there. But I am especially four of New York."

"Went do you taink of Dr. Dix and his opinion of women!"

"We at do you think of Dr. Dix and an opinion of ment"

"He seems to level his guns at all wo sen; those who have some education and want more, and those wao have some and on't want any. He is like a problem I was given when a callo, which resulted thatsy: "Taose who ask can't have, and those who don't ask don't want." He wouldn't give any woman a chance to rise in the world."

INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE WEST.

HELENA, Mon., Marca 24.-Two troops of cavairy, one company of infantry and a party of Indian scouts left Fort Assimboln early yesterday under the direct orders of District-Commander Ruger to intercept the marauling band of Cree Indians before the intercept reach the Canalian border, toward which the savages seem to be rapidly proceeding.

Washington, March 24.—The following telegram was

received at the Indian Office this afternoon from Agent Wilcox, of San Carlos Agency, under date of Muren 23 : Wheex, of San Carlos Agency, duder due of suren 237.

Indians reported at Whichester twelve miles from Wheex on Southern Pacine Relivent figurin; whites co-cay, supposed to be of Jun o and from Old Mexico coming it is way, about 100 miles duamit, indians here besterly quies. Sand take necessary steps to protect pacincy, but believe General Grook will have care of the bostiles before they get in re.

There was a like March 24.—A disputch to The Star from

TUCSON, Ariz., March 24.—A disp.tch to The Star from Hermosillo, Mexico, says: "Tae Apaenes are sull east of Magdalena. Taeir unabers are variously stated at from flat on to two hundred. It is report a taut the sayages killed three men this afternoon. They are also said so save commuted outrages on a number of women. There is a one of soliter as Magianen. The lat heart from the troops which started yesternar in pursus of the Indans was that they were on their trait and not far beating them, the latter at the latter the same of the findans was that they were on their trait and not far beating them, topered Carbo, the communing officer, has given orders not to take any prisoners, men, women or caldrea."

LOWER PRICES FOR IRON ORE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 24,-Iron ore has on offered in this market during the past few days by the Republic Ore Company for \$8 50 per ton delivered at Cleveland, \$1 50 per ton less tain the price of last year. This, it is believed, will broak the ranks of the ore producer, who for three months have been matted in holding up the price and figuting the blast furnace men.